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ABSTRAK

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Perbedaan Berat Badan Lahir Bayi antara Ibu Penderita Preeklampsia dan Ibu Non Preeklampsia (Studi pada Ibu Hamil Trimester III di Rumah Sakit Umum Anutapura Palu) Sulawesi Tengah.

xv + 86 halaman + 20 tabel + 3 gambar + 13 Lampiran

Preeklampsia diduga merupakan salah satu faktor risiko terjadinya berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR). Penelitian ini bertujuan membuktikan bahwa berat badan lahir bayi ibu penderita preeklampsia lebih rendah dari pada ibu non preeklampsia.

Jenis penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan kohort prospektif. Subjek penelitian 68 orang, yang mencakup 34 ibu hamil penderita preeklampsia dan 34 non preeklampsia yang dipilih secara *Purposive Sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur dan data sekunder dari Rumah Sakit (Berat Badan Lahir dan Panjang Badan lahir). Analisis data dilakukan dengan *chi-square*, *Mann Whitney Test*, *independent T Test*, dan regresi logistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan umur, pendidikan, status bekerja dan pendapatan per bulan antara ibu penderita preeklampsia dan non preeklampsia. Tidak ada perbedaan jarak kehamilan, paritas, status gizi ibu, penyakit saat hamil dan pemeriksaan Antenatal care antara ibu penderita preeklampsia dan non preeklampsia. Berat badan lahir bayi dari ibu penderita preeklampsia lebih rendah ($2.650 \pm 469,1$) gram, daripada ibu non preeklampsia ($2.700 \pm 346,7$) gram, dengan nilai $p=0,022$.

Disarankan kepada para bidan untuk memberikan motivasi pada ibu hamil dalam melakukan pemeriksaan Antenatal care secara rutin sebagai upaya deteksi dini pencegahan preeklampsia dan BBLR.

Kata kunci : Preeklampsia, Berat Badan Lahir Bayi
Kepustakaan: 51 (1994-2016)

ABSTRACT

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Differences of Baby's Birth Weight between Mothers with and without Preeclampsia (A Study on Pregnant Women Trimester III at Anutapura Public Hospital in Palu) Central Sulawesi

xv + 86 pages + 20 tables + 3 figures + 13 appendices

Preeclampsia is suspected to be a risk factor for Low Birth Weight Babies (LBWB). The purpose of this study was to prove that LBWB among mothers with preeclampsia was lower than mothers without preeclampsia.

This was an observational-analytical study using a prospective cohort approach. Number of samples were 68 persons divided into 34 pregnant women with preeclampsia and 34 pregnant women without preeclampsia selected using a technique of purposive sampling. Data were collected by conducting interview using a structured questionnaire and collecting secondary data from a hospital (birth weight and birth height). Data were analyzed by performing tests of chi-square, Mann-Whitney, Independent T, and logistic regression.

The results of this research showed that there were no differences in age, education, main occupation, and monthly income between these both groups. Similarly, there were no differences in distance of pregnancy, parity, nutritional status of mothers, disease during pregnancy, and Antenatal Care between these both groups. Mean baby's birth weight from mothers with preeclampsia was $2,650 \pm 469.1$ gram lower than mothers without preeclampsia $2,700 \pm 346.7$ gram (p value=0.022).

Midwives need to motivate pregnant women in order to undertake Antenatal Care routinely as an early detection effort to prevent preeclampsia and LBWB.

Keywords : Preeclampsia, Baby's Birth Weight

Bibliography: 51 (1994-2016)